

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 33D CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

Whigs in italics; Old Line Democrats, in Roman. Those marked U. D. Independent Democrats; U. S. those elected as Union men; S. R. those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President David R. Atchison

Secretary Asbury Dickins

Term expires

MISSISSIPPI

Ben Fitzpatrick 1856 Stephen Adams (U.) 1857

C. C. Clay 1859 Vacancy 1859

MISSOURI

R. W. Johnson 1855 David R. Atchison 1855

Wm. K. Sebastian 1859 Henry S. Greer 1859

CONNECTICUT

Truman Smith 1855 Moses Norris (R.) 1855

Isaac Touhy 1857 Jared W. Williams 1859

CALIFORNIA

William M. Gwin 1855 Wm. H. Seward 1855

John B. Weller 1857 John C. Fremont 1857

DELAWARE

James A. Bayard 1857 J. R. Thompson 1857

John N. Clayton 1859 William Wright 1859

FLORIDA

Jackson M. Mallory 1855 George E. Badger 1855

Stephen R. Mallory 1857 Vacancy 1859

GEORGIA

W. C. Dawson 1855 S. P. Chase (U. D.) 1855

Robert Toombs (U.) 1859 Benjamin F. Wade 1857

INDIANA

John Pettit 1855 James Cooper 1855

James D. Bright 1857 Richard B. Johnson 1857

ILLINOIS

James Shields 1855 Charles T. James 1855

Stephen A. Douglas 1859 Philip Allen 1859

LOUISIANA

Augustus C. Dodge 1855 A. P. Butler (S. R.) 1855

George W. Jones 1859 Josiah J. Evans 1859

KENTUCKY

Archibald Dixon 1855 James C. Jones 1855

John H. Thompson 1859 John Bell 1859

LOUISIANA

John Slidell 1855 Thomas J. Rusk 1857

J. P. Benjamin 1859 Sam Houston 1859

MAINE

Hannibal Hamlin 1857 Vacancy 1855

Vacancy 1859 Solomon Foot 1857

MASSACHUSETTS

Cha. Sumner (U. D.) 1857 J. M. Mason (S. R.) 1857

Edward Everett 1859 R. M. T. Hunter 1859

MARYLAND

James A. Prentiss 1855 Isaac P. Walker 1857

Thomas G. Pratt 1857 Henry Dodge 1857

MICHIGAN

Levin Cass 1857

Chas. E. Stuart 1859

* By Governor's appointment. The Legislature of Alabama will have two United States Senators to elect during the coming session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The Delegates, however, have no vote.

ADAMAS

Old Line Democrats—Philip Phillips, S. W. Harris, Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton, W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell.

Whig—James Abernethy.

ARKANSAS

Old Line Democrats—A. B. Greenwood, E. A. Washburn.

CONNECTICUT

Old Line Democrats—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll, Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Seymour.

CALIFORNIA

Old Line Democrats—J. A. McDougall, Milton S. Latham.

DELAWARE

Old Line Democrats—George R. Riddle.

FLORIDA

Old Line Democrats—Augustus E. Maxwell.

GEORGIA

Old Line Democrats—J. L. Seward, A. H. Colquitt, David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. W. Chastain, James Hillyer.

Whigs—David A. Reese, Alex. H. Stephens.

IOWA

Old Line Democrats—Bernhardt Henn.

Whig—John P. Cook.

INDIANA

Old Line Democrats—S. Miller, W. H. English, C. L. Dunham, James A. Lane, Thos. A. Hendricks, John G. Davis, Daniel Maec, Norman Eddy, E. M. Chamberlain, Andrew J. Harlan.

Whig—Samuel W. Parker.

ILLINOIS

Old Line Democrats—John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson, James Allen, William H. Bissell, Willis Allen.

Whigs—E. B. Washburne, J. C. Norton, James Knox, Richard Yates.

KENTUCKY

Old Line Democrats—Linn Boyd, James S. Christian, M. E. Elliott, J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Stanton.

Whigs—Benj. E. Gray, Presley Ewing, Clement S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M. Cox.

LOUISIANA

Old Line Democrats—Wm. Dunbar, John Perkins, Jr.

Whigs—Theodore G. Hunt, John B. Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Line Democrats—Nathaniel P. Banks, Wm. L. Chapin, Samuel L. Crocker, J. Wiley Edwards, Samuel H. Waller, William Appleton, Charles W. Upham, Tappan Wentworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z. Goodrich.

Independent Democrat—Alex. De Witt.

MICHIGAN

Old Line Democrats—David Stuart, David A. Noble, Samuel Clark, Hector L. Stephens.

MAINE

Old Line Democrats—Moses McDonald, Samuel Mayall, T. J. D. Farley.

Whigs—E. R. Felt, Samuel P. Benson, Samuel Washburn, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI

Old Line Democrats—Daniel B. Wright, Wm. S. Barry, O. R. Singleton, Wiley P. Harris, Wm. Baskdale.

MARYLAND

Old Line Democrats—Jacob Shower, Joshua Varnum, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton.

Whigs—John R. Franklin, A. R. Sellers.

MISSOURI

Old Line Democrats—Thomas H. Benton, Alfred W. Lamb, John S. Phelps.

Whigs—John G. Lindley, John G. Miller, Mordcai Oliver, Sam. Carothers.

MINNESOTA

Old Line Democrats—Henry M. Rice.

NEW YORK

Old Line Democrats—James M. Maurice, Thos. W. Cumming, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, William M. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Walker, Francis B. Cutting, Jared V. Peck, William Murray, T. R. Westrook, Gilbert Dean, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles Hughes, Rufus Peckham, Peter Rogers, Daniel T. Jones, Andrew Oliver, John J. Taylor, George Hastings, Reuben E. Foster.

Whigs—Russell Sage, George A. Simmons, George W. Chase, O. B. Matteson, Henry Bennett, Edwin B. Morgan, David Carpenter, Thomas F. Flieger, Solomon G. Haven, Benjamin Phelps.

Independent Democrats—Gerrit Smith, Caleb Lyon.

NEW JERSEY

Old Line Democrats—Nathan T. Stratton, Charles Stedden, Samuel Lilly, George Vrail.

Whig—A. C. M. Pennington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Old Line Democrats—George W. Kittredge, George W. Manning, Henry Hubbard.

NORTH CAROLINA

Old Line Democrats—H. M. Shaw, Thomas R. Ransom, Wm. S. Ashe, Burton S. Creel, Thomas L. Cling.

Whigs—Sim H. Rogers, John Kerr, Richard C. Forsythe.

NEW MEXICO.

Old Line Democrats—Jose Manuel Gallegos.

OHIO.

Old Line Democrats—David T. Disney, M. H. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Edson B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. Johnson, Wilson Shannon, George Blum, Andrew Stuart.

Whigs—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats—L. D. Campbell, Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings.

OREGON

Old Line Democrats—Joseph Lane.

PENNSYLVANIA

Old Line Democrats—T. B. Florence, J. Robins, Jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNaair, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Galusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton B. Curtis.

Whigs—Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart, Isaac E. Heister, Ner Middlewarth, Samuel L. Russell, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Diek.

RHODE ISLAND

Old Line Democrats—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Rights Democrats—John McQueen, William Aiken, L. M. Keist, P. S. Brooks, Jas. L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE

Old Line Democrats—Brookings Campbell, (deceased) Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton.

Whigs—William Cullom, Charles Roudy, R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollikofer, Emerson Etheridge.

TEXAS

Old Line Democrats—Geo. V. Smyth, Peter H. Bell.

UTAH

Old Line Democrats—John M. Bernhiel.

VIRGINIA

Old Line Democrats—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caskey, William O. Goode, Thos. S. Boock, Paulus Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette Mcullen.

VERMONT

Whigs—James Meacham, Andrew Tracy, Alvah Sablin.

WISCONSIN

Old Line Democrats—Daniel Wells, Jr., B. C. Eastman, John B. Macy.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king; and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and important demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight over, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all free men and patriots.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BY LEWIS CLAPHAM.

Life of Isaac T. Hopper—price \$1.25, postage 21 cents.

Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 37 cents, postage 12 cents; 4 copies for \$2, postage paid.

Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 cents, postage 15 cents.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.

Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12mo—price \$1, postage 10 cents.

Goodell's American Slave Code—price 75 cents, postage 10 cents.

Anti-Slavery Standard—price in six 15 cents, postage 13 cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLAPHAM, National Era Office.

ple, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.